BISM ARCK.

Interview with Count Blumarck—II. Opinions on Parliamentary Difficulties—Relcha ag and Diet—Military Circumspection—The Pa. cle 'Qui Vive!"-Cares of State-The Count's BERLIN, May 27, 1869.

The complete defeat sustained by the North German confederate government in fis demand of increased revenue and the details of a exciting debate in the Reichstag have been already communicated to you. Presuming the your readers were quite surprised to perceive ach a solid opposition, a phalanx of votes setting at defiance the carnest appeals of Congat Bistarck—the Iron Count, and head and soul of the confederation—I thought fit to obtain, y possible, some reliable explanation of so tain, possible, some reliable explanation of so portant, a contingency, which seems calculated to shake the very foundations of the newly established North German Union. nine out of ten applications of whatsoever kind, de by plain civilians to Prussian authorities or officials, meet with a stereotype refusal, I penned a few lines to his Excellency Count Bismarck, politely requesting of him an audience for the purpose of being enlightened with regard to the actual posion, avowing at the same time my intention of furnishing whatever information he might be pleased to give me, as correspondent of the New York HERALD. I frankly added that such a report would likely find its way back to Germany, as the New YORK HERALD was extensively read throughout Europe, but at the same time expressed the hope that this might not deter the Count from complying

noon, brought by a special messenger from the Foreign Department, and upon opening the broad seal I said to myself, "He will certainly wish to be excused-plead overwhelming engagements, or indisposition, &c.," but a second afterwards I saw that I was wide of the mark. "The Premier, Count Von Bismarck-Schönhausen, has the honor to inform you that he expects you this evening (May 26) at half-

past eight o'clock."
On my arrival I was conducted to the spacious gardens behind his mansion, where the Count instantly joined me. Having accepted one of the Count's excellent cigars we at once proceeded to led to a lively conversation between us. In reply to my question as to what motives the very determined sition in the Reichstag might be ascribed the

opposition in the Reichstag might be ascribed the Count proceeded as follows:— BISMARCE—It is evidently a lack of comprehension of the position on the part of the representatives. Our institutions differ materially from those in England, though honorable members of all parties here persist in viewing British conditions as applicable to this country. They cannot free themselves from feudal prejudices; have neither learned nor forgotten anything since 1848, and imagine themselves to be necessarily a State within a State. Their plan of operation is a constant attack upon governpent-a persistent abuse of the administration and untiring energy in placing obstacles in its way. Their leading idea appears to be always indulging in contradiction and abuse, thinking that it is government's own lookout to free itself from its difficulties. To step into the breach, to remematters, to make useful suggestions don't consider their province. Split up into divers factions, each swaying in different direc-tions just as its interest demands, and scarcely any has no firm support upon which to rely, and encounters opposition on all sides. I am resolved to bring matters to a point in the ensuing autumn. It may then be necessary even to appeal to the intelligence of the people, that they may comprehend the difficul-ties of a position which is obstinately ignored by the representatives, each one of whom thinks himself

ties of a position which is obstinately ignored by the representatives, each one of whom thinks himself a statesman par excellence, forgetting that if he were to attain to power he would very speedily be brought to a deadlock. My position is clearly defined. I shall be compelled to restrain the most useful expenditures, regardless of what calamittees may ensure. I am determined that not a penny shall be spent which has not been expressity granted by the law making power. We will govern strictly on constitutional principles and do away altogether with loans and donting debt. It is a plty representatives will not understand that they are called upon to cooperate with government; that it is not to government, out to the country, they are asked to grant the requisite means, and if they refuse to do so that they not only the the hands of the administration but undermine the wellare of the country.

Cornersenonent—But, Count, this is the Prussian aspect of affairs. How does the North German Bund, your creation, and admired in both hemispheres, stand affected thereby?

BISMARCK—Certainly, it is true, I am both Bund Chancellor and Prussian Premier, and it has never yet occurred to me to contemplate the contingency of the two offices being filled by distinct individuals. I admit that the difficulty of my position towards Reichettag and Prussian Diet cannot be over-estimated; in fact, it has become almost insupportable. Constant assurances of confidence are given me, but their votes are as many censures on my acts. Denying me the means makes government out of the question. I will no longer be the anvil, and I have for a long time resolved, as a benefit to me both bodily and mentally, to lay down my office. (Here the Count sighed deeply and continued.) But the aged King, to whom I have been personally and officially attached for many years, whom I profoundly reversione and who reciprocates the devotion, probably Attached for many years, whom I profoundly rever-ence and who reciprocates this devotion, probably recognizing my earnest efforts in behalf of the country, wants no other Minister, will not trust him-self to new and untried councils, and determinedly refuses all my off-repeated offers of resignation. What can I do in such a predicament? And still, what will finally remain for me but to throw up the

refuses all my oft-repeated offers of resignation. What can I do in such a predicament? And still, what will finally remain for me but to throw up the reins of government?

Cornespronder—As it is generally acknowledged that the gist of this conflict is all in regard to the military stat which you, sir, have repeatedly and solemnly declared as not admitting of any retrenchment, am I justified in supposing that the general position is a menacing one?

BISMARCE—Indeed, it is more or less so. We must be armed and on the alert; for we possess no guarantoes as to the intentions of France and Austria. Where, then, are we to look? Even our best friends—England and America—bave got up between themselves a family quarret, the result of which still remains a matter of uncertainty. Speak not of our alliance with Russia! Why, my honoprable and invoterate opponents always look upon it with dislike and speak disparagingly of it. Understand me; we are strong and powerful, and, thank Heaven, those who are eaten up with envy know this and dare not attack us. For this reason they have stood at bay for the last three years. How could we be less armed? And is not the premium paid in the shape of support of our military establishment a cheap one in five of dereat and war contributions? Hefore lending this arm to a reduction of this military strength! would rather cut to of. Never! I would gooder die! It is no use speaking of further referenchment in the time of service, already reduced to two and a half years; the thing is simply ninpossible.

conter die! It is no use speaking of further retrenchment in the time of service, already reduced to two and a half years; the thing is simply mipossible.

Correspondent—But, Count, you have asserted in your speeches, if I am not mistaken, that cabinet wars are no longer to be dreaded, that henceforth it would be the war of peoples.

Bismanck—I have said so with regard to ourselves, not with respect to France. There a momentary resolve might conjure up a war, and we are, therefore, forced to be always on the qui every we have often been, and that lately, under the necessity of questioning our generals and engineers. "Are you all ready for instant action?" The French people do not wish a war, but when called upon hear temperament is such that they would rush into it with an eagerness and impetuosity of which distincted and phiegmatic German factions would not be capable. Only an essential change of these peculiar conditions could induce an alteration of replace here, but at progent it could not be thought of for a moment. And here again the Count reverted to his unthankful position, deploring the shallowness of brain of those who dounterauted his best intentions said would leave him the hore," what abuse of the dovernment." In each, "but no one to take the responsibility, and an utter retosal of supplies."

Connessonsest—I beg to call four attention, Count, to the difficulty which will be experienced in America to indenstand this matter, as your last observations evidently touch Prussia more than the Bund.

BISMANCK—It cannot be otherwise. Imagine, sir, the State of New York to have a population of turry millions and all the other States of the Union together but six or seven millions. Most not every thing which affects New York affect equally the others? Have they not the same interest in averting any difficulty or danger threatening the most prominent member of the Union? I am now compelied to stand before the Prussian Diet and weather the storm there, but they shall be convinced that I have done my beat in th

guet.

In taking leave I expressed strong hores that no such alternative would be forced upon him; that his great work would not be wrecked upon a mere fluancial point, which, when compared with what America has achieved on stuiliar grounds, dwindled down to an absolute zero, and that I felt convinced he held trump cards in reserve which made him master or the situation.

Shaking hands with the Count I thanked him.

heartily for the valuable information he had im-parted, and on my way home, in fixing in my mind the details of our conversation, came to the conclu-sion that his sectiments, did not differ at all from those he had previously expressed in the Reichstag, and that he was determined to adhere to them.

INDIA.

Ceylon-Its Inhabitants, Climate and Pro-—Madras—General App. Tance—Distriction of Landing—Up the Hoogly—Tue
Ex-King of Onde—Royal Occupation—Modern Hotels—Effects of Bad Diet—The New Viceroy—Reception by Lord Mayo—The Opium Trade—Its Extent—The "Black Opium Trade—Its Extent—The "Black Hole"—What May be Seen on the Fushion-

Passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Step'n Navigation Company's steamers may change "neir destination at Point de Galle, Ceylon, for autoost any part of the world. The main, line to the East Continent on to China "and Japan—a branch line-connects with Australia and New Zealand. By the Prench Messagerie Imperiale and Dutch and Spanish lines connection may be made with Java, Mania, Cochin China or any other place of note in the Pacific Ocean. If one could not make up one's mind where to go it would not be a bad idea to remain awhile on the island of Ceylon. It is interesting in historical associations, beautiful in its verdure-clad mountains and pleasant in its groves of fruit trees and gardens ciry the natives of Ceylon are the most importunate pediers and will sell you the finest stones of India made at Birmingham) at any rates from a rupee to

An island larger than Ireland, abounding in mine rals, woods, fruits and the productions of the tropics, is no mean possession of the British govern-ment, and as a stopping place for the steamers plying to and fro, its possession is of great importance. Elephant hunting would be the principal attraction to a sportsman in Ceylon, but as the elephants are very small and never make any resistance, it

must be considered ignoble sport.

The natives of Ceyion, called Singalese, boast a very ancient civilization, and in the reign of Trajan sent an embassy to Rome. The island was a favorite resort of the gods of the Hindoo mythology. The cultivation of coffee plantations occupies the principal attention of the planters in Ceylon. The number of acres in cultivation is reported at 130,000, which, at a valuation of £40 per acre, makes an investment of £5,200,000 in coffee plantations.

The European population of Ceylon is very small, and is classified as follows:—

anu is cussified as follows:—

Military. 1,314
Planters. 950
Merchants, bankers, &c. 400
Other Europeans. 450

Total..... 8,114 pounds, and the estimate for the present year promises to be not far short of 4,000,000 pounds.

The gathering of pearl oysters was formerly an important occupation of the Singalese, but for some unaccountable reason the pearl oysters have disap-peared and cannot be found any more in these

lege of going via Bombay. For a very small con-sideration the agent at Galle allowed us to change our destination to Calcutta, and resume our voyage at Bombay by a subsequent steamer. This would afford us an opportunity of passing through British India—the gorgeous India, rich with the accumulated wealth of ages and interesting in the history of our own times.

We accordingly transferred ourselves and a small portion of our baggage to the steamer for Calcutta, and bade our homeward bound friends goodby. The only stopping place between Galle and Calcutta is Madras—landing or harbor it cannot be called.

When we came to anchor in an open roadstead, and were told that the roaring surf breaking on the shore before us was the landing of the great East Indian city of Madras, it did not increase our ardor to visit that part of india. The native boats soon came off to the ship for the purpose of transporting pas-sengers to the shore. The boats were large and by a dozen or more black fellows, all calling at the

The boats have neither pail nor peg, as nothing

could be driven strong enough to withstand the buffets they are subjected to in landing, but the planks are tied together with strings. We finally embarked under the guidance of one Sam or Sambo, who spoke tolerable English and promised to be our guide and patron in Madras.

As we approached the shore the oarsmen leaped overboard, and the surf in carrying the boat as high upon the beach as possible, and then took the passengers on their shoulders and carried them to dry land. We found Madras to be a wretched place, or, rather, we could not find the city at all, it was so scattered. After visiting three hotels we managed to get a greasy breakfast, served by greasy natives; afterwards visited the markets, the zoological gardens, and then drove around the desolate looking streets, until the steamer's gun warned us to come on board. We did not like the landing in the surf, and concluded to try the pier. The pier, built of wood, had, unfortunately, proved too weak to with

wood, had, unfortunately, proved too weak to withstand the terrible surf at Madras, and the middle stand the terrible surf at Madras, and the middle stand the terrible surf at Madras, and the middle stand the terrible surf at Madras, and the middle stand the terrible surf and the terrible surface or properties of the surface of the control of the surface or the chasm in the pier, and descending steps on the end, got into a boat without being carried on the snoulders of the natives, and rowed off to the ship. If there be any worse landing place than Madras it mas not yet been my misfortune to be landed there. We saw very little of the natives and that little was not preposessing.

Sam, our guide, proved faithful as an Astatic—that is, cheated as whenever he had a chance. In a little marketing one of the party watened the payment of the moner, and, true to custom, Sam remained the moner, and true to custom, Sam remained the moner, and true to custom some owning into his own. We asked sam how he would like to accompany us to the "land of the free," &c., but he replied that he was a man of gentle blood, and that he would lose caste among his countrymen if he were to go abroad and mix with beef-caters and wine-bibbers.

The approach to Calcutta is up the Hoogity, one of the months of the Ganges. The low, flat country along the banks, was dotted with mad villages, and amplitious lithnoos soon appeared upon the banks of the sacred river we could not reach the city before dark, and as the steamer could not safely mean and the same of the country along the server steaming up the stream, passing indumerable brick kins on the banks. On the eastern bank we suddenly came upon an Oriental pathee, with doines and minarots shining brighty in the morning sun. This was she palace and the prison of the ex-king of Oude, Ris deposed Majesty is dependent, roads of the faults of the same and the same

millions, and by indomifable will and the preferror by of race and institutions have masseed a care re of the manuface and fifty millions of second manuface and fifty millions of second pany" humbiv asked of an in an Rajah "the use of a piece of land for a what is boun and by the ocean and the limitarys.

The most impount event which has recently been the restaution of the people of India has arrival exament of Sir John Lawrence and the second and vicerory of India. The appointment of a vicerory for the government of one hundred and fifty millions of subjects with a power for good or evil gree et than is exercised by any person under the Brish government, is a matter of some importance. The rections viceropy belonged to an old indirect the second may be subjected with a power for good or evil gree et than is exercised by any person under the Brish government, is a matter of some importance. The rections viceropy belonged to an old indirect the second provided for the second provided for institution of the eviceropy who have been appointed for institutions of the lew viceropy who have been appointed for institutions of the services rendered to the country. This successor, Earl Mayo, is a thoroughbred English statesman, and has been Secretary of State for ireland. He has been received with great enthusiasm by the public bodies in India, and enters upon his career under favorable auspices.

It is said (by Jenkins) that the splendor of the viceregal establishment is to be increased by the introduction of the etiquette of the Court of St. James in the capital of India; that her Majesty has requested that the same forms and ceremonies which are required in England shall be adopted by her representative in India.

The appearance of servants in livery attending the viceregal carriages is a new feature in Calcutta, and

James in the capital of India; that her Majesty has requested that the same forms and ceremonies which are required in England shall be adopted by her representative in India.

The appearance of servants in livery attending the viceregal carriages is a new feature in Calcutta, and it is said that the appearance of Countess Mayo in India is to form a new era in the social life of the Court circle of Calcutta.

A few days after our arrival his hordship very kindly signified, through the United States Consul, his pleasure to grant us a reception. The government house is a miniature palace, situated in the midst of Calcutta, but constructed so as to catch every breeze, and surrounded by open grounds, handsomely improved. We were received at the entrance by a native servani, dressed in the scarlet livery of the vice-regal court, with a turban upon his head and a coil of cord around his waist, in which a jewelled daugger represented his dignity. At the foot of the stairs we were passed on to an aid-de-camp in full uniform, even to the spurs, who conducted us through the hail into the grand saloon, a reception room for general assemblies. The room was very grand and had been handsomely furnished, but will need a new set for the increased brillancy of display which is intented to give the native princes of India a grander thea of the power and magnificence of their rulers. The wail were hung with portraits of Chive, Hastings, Cornwalls, Welessey, Dalhousse, Canning, Elgin and other great men who have aided in founding the British empire in India. We next passed into the throne room, where official receptions are neld by the Viceroy. Upon a dias in the west with diamonds, represents the "Empress of India." The Viceroy received us in his private office, adjoining this room, without ceremony and with so much cordiality that we feit quite inclined to vote for him at the next election, if ever such an event should occur in India. His lordship cannot be over fifty, and looks so well preserved that he will certainly be able t

pension.
India is a large British farm, worked by 150,000,000

pension.

India is a large British farm, worked by 150,000,000 patives, under the superintendence of 40,000 loreigners. The land is held by the government as conquered or sequestered territory, and very few simple titles exist. The principal revenue is derived from the land tax. The monopoly of the production of opium is held by the government; no one can cultivate or manufacture without government consent, and the sale of the drug is made at public auction on government account. The account of sales for the last year amounted to £8, \$14,000.

The greater part of this opium is shipped to China, and at original cost would extract some \$50,000,000 from the Chinese exchequer; but as opium pays a large profit in China on the government sales at Calcutts. It may be stated that nearer 190,000,000 of hard Mexican dollars are absorbed into India in exchange for the baneful drug.

Having been digaged in making silver bars on the western coast of America and finding that they did not remain in the United States, a matural curiosity was stimulated to follow the current of exchange and ascertain where all the money goes.

It is quite certain that the silver is remitted to China to pay for teas and sliks, as we produce little or nothing else fit for exportation to China.

The slippery commodity does not remain in China, as can readily be ascertained. It goes to India to pay for opium, as the Chinese produce little or nothing that is marketable in India. Therefore, the precious metals have to go on to make up the exchanges.

The bullion is not remitted from India to England. It is comed into rupes under the Indian government, and goes to enrich the army of Englishmen who fatten upon India.

A great quantity of bullion may go from India northward into Cashmere and Persia to pay for the fabrics of those countries, which generally reach Europe through East India channels. Certain it is that the track of the hundred millions of bullion, more or less, is lost in India, and like a baffled hunter we cannot penetrate the jungles of

more or less, is lost in India, and like a baffled humer we cannot penetrate the jungles of India to ascertain its use.

An immense quantity of gold and silver is manufactured into plate and jewelry. The wealth of the natives of India, Cashmere, Persia and the surrounding countries is greatly hoarded in plate jewelry and precious stones.

Way should we not take charge of the affairs of Mexico and make a British India of our own? Every nation has a right to protect its own frontiers from the incursions of robbers and banditis.

The British rule in India has brought one of the most fertile countries of the earth from chaos into order and prosperity. Why should not the American rule in Mexico restore order among our neighbors and replenish our national exchequer from the exhaustless resources at our elbow? Mexico is worth two of British India?

We found only about a dozen Americans established in Calcutta; all Boston men, or from thereabouts. Their tee does not seem to have melted on the way, from the princely style in which they entertained it; and we hope their days may be long, and their balance sheet may be longer while they live in the City of Palaces.

Calcutta was only known to me in my boyish days by the history of the "Black Hole," and curiosity-naturally prompted us to ask for this monument of barbarism. The citizens do not know; but the books say the site is included in what is now called Fort William, a huge fortification on the bank of the Hooghly, near the city. The book says that under the reign of Surajah Dowiah 146 Englishmen were confined in a dungeon eighteen feet hing, eighteen feet wide and fourteen feet deep, and that in less than twenty-four hours 123 died from the want of breath. It was an unwise thing for Surajah Dowiah, and many thousands of his blood and color have bitten the dust for this one inhuman act. The very thought of being confined in a dungeon in Calcutta is along farden feet will an exercipate the banks of the thooghiy. A little treeze may perhaps find its way from the sea, an

COLORADO SILVER MINES.

Situation and Description of Geo of the Silven Mines Being Worked in the Vicinity-Results Already Realized and Ex-

Vicinity—Results Already Realized and Expected Developments in the Future—Striking Exemplification of the Universality of Yankee Enterprise and Skill.

GOOGNTOWN, Col., June 5, 1866.

Everybody Inows where the Rocky Mountains are, and the recent completion of the Pacific Railroad, that great highway across our Continent, has brought them into closer familiarity, but the location of Georgetown is a piece of geographical information with which everybody is by no means familiar. The place is new and not laid down on many maps, and very few of the cacoethes scribendischool of tourists very few of the cacocities scribends school of tourists have ever visited it. As a matter of timely preliminary information to those unacquainted with its locality we will, therefore, state that the town where we now write is forty-eight miles west of Denver City and 168 miles from Cheyenne, where it is necessary to leave the Pacific Railroad in order to reach here. Stages—very comfortable ones, tooconnect the three places. The ride, moreover, is through a most delightfully picturesque section of country—now across brown heathery slopes, blazing with the brilliant sunlight; now through gorges dark with firs and deep in shade, where the night dews rest till noon; now along the edges of precipices the depth of whose yawning abysses are frightful to look into, and now dashing onward with a feeling of inexpressible relief over a smooth, broad highway, and the scenery becoming more truly Alpine as we advance. At this season of the year the forests, valleys and slope are arched in all the glories of leafy June; limple springs make pleasant music over the moss-covered rocks by the wayside, and the air is fragrant with the odor of wild flowers. Gradually the mountain close in about us. Our road is now winding, wit steeper ascending grades. The air becomes cooler and more electric with life. We feel the cool breath of the mountain tops. We look at the mountain heights and see the gigantic forest trees dwindle into shrubs in dizziness of distance. Still winding on-ward and upward, huge peaks and precipices als around us, we cross a plateau of bare rock and enter a valley about half a mile wide and from two to three miles long, encompassed by mountain heights. We first see church steeples and then a hard and even, and dashing up a wide and well of merchandise pendent in the show windows and in

hard and even, and dashing up a wide and well built street, filled with stores, and every variety of merchandise pendent in the show windows and in front of them, and bustling people moving about, we stop in front of a capacious frame hotel. This valiey is deorgetown valiey, this town Georgetown and this hotel the Barton House, kept by a live yankee all the way from Boston, and, as we have not been long in finding out, one of the best hotels west of the Mississippi river. Three years ago there was scarcely a house here. There is now here a thriving miniature city of 3,000 inhabitatits, containing four churches, two hotels, one bank, a weekly newspaper (soon to be made a daily) and a large number of fine stores, besides public buildings and dwellings, some of which are models of architectural taste and beauty. And here is this town, the product of such rapid growth, built on the backbone of the Rocky Mountains. Looking down upon its Guy's Feak, the highest of all the Rocky Mountain range, and other mountains, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow. On one side the eye looks on La Platte valley, and the view of this ravine and other streams whose waters wind their way to the far distant Atlantic, and on the other side looks upon the Pacific slope, and, with the shvery thread of the inceptive streams beginning here, bears thought and lancy far westward and into that future when all this vast section shall become thickly settled and resonant with the busy hum of commerce and industry.

Georgetown, it is hardly necessary to state, is one of the products of the growth of the mining interest that has so largely developed itself in Colorado. Expectations of finding gold as plentiful here as at Pike's Peak led, as is well known, to the discoverey of the silver mines abounding in this region. We indicated to a resident, with whom we were conversing shortly after our arrival, that the building of such a town on the top of the Rocky Mountains, with no agricultural facilities whatever, evinced great faith in the exte

segment of see, is lost in floid, and like a bind and server in the seem control of and and server in the seem control of and and server in the seem control of and and server in the seem control of an extra seem control of and and selvers in the server in the seem control of an extra seem control of an extra seem control of the seem control of an extra seem control of the seem the control of the seem the control of the seem the seem the seem that s

calmness of their majestic repose. Away up here, thousands of feet above the level of the test, there is wonderful purity in the atmosphere. Soon to be more accessible by a railroad running near it, with abundance of game in the surrounding forests, with its clear leaping rivulets and streams abounding in the fluest trout, with its healthfulness and absence of mosquitoes and snakes and odious creeping and winged insects of all kinds and with the manifold attractions for retirement from the busy world, and with scenery unrivalled for its romantic beauties, there can be no doubt it will soon become a famous and popular resort for travellers in pursuit of recreation and health from all points of the compass. We find on the hotel register the names of President Grant, though he was only plant Speaker Colfax; of General Sherman, of General Sheridan and hosts of others sherved to the compass of the sum of the suit was only plant Speaker Colfax; of General Sherman, of General Sheridan and hosts of others illustrious in the annals of politics and war guid commerce and art and literature, who had turfied caide from the beaten track of fravel, and come here to witness the numerous developments of mineral wealth and enjoy the unparalleled beauty of its grand seenery. The present summer will add large numbers to these tourists. That "feeling" in mountains that Byron, with his far reaching grass of exquisite fancy describes as belonging to grand mountains scenery, one must needs feel here if any where.

BRAZIL.

An Inside View of the Empire-Railroads and Public Improvements-Telegraphic Cable to the Antilles and Europe-War Appropriations—Religious Excitements—Commercia Disasters.

RIO JANEIRO, May 8, 1869.

On the 1st of May there was a railroad celebration in connection with laying the first rail of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad within the bounds of the provnce of Minas Geraes, the Dom Pedro having be ished to the river Parabybuna, on the other side of which lies Minas Geraes. The work between this river and Chiador is in rapid progress and will be followed by the section to Porto Novo da Cunha. The condition of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad is prosperous, and it must be paying at least seven per cent since the agreement with the Union and In dustry road, whose traffic gives about \$120,000 to \$130,000 a month to the railroad. The receipts are now nearly double what they were at the same time last year, being in April \$364,000.

The province of Rio Janeiro has undertaken to make the prolongation of the Cantagallo Railroad to the mountainous region of Nova Fribargo. The part of the line going up the Serra will be made upon the Fell central rail system used on the temporary rail road over Mont Cenis. As the greater part of the traffic will be done down hill the Fell system seems well adapted to that section of the railroad, and, indeed, to all those railroads of Brazil which connect the highlands with the coast.

The Petropolis Railroad question is still unsettled At a meeting on the 29th the shareholders autho rized the directors to recommence the passenger traffic for six months as soon as the government appointed an engineer to oversee the traffic and report on what the loss upon the working should be. The Minister of Agriculture, however, has given no reply as yet. This Minister has made himself very unpopular by his reluctance to give answers to applications. The negotiations between the London Minister and the directors of the Anglo-Brazilian railroads have been at a stand for some months be cause the Minister in London has got no replies to his letters in regard to points on which the negotia tions turn. The Upper Amazon company is also stated to be similarly at a standstill, owing to the Mmister's delay in granting approval to the statutes, although the company's steamer, ordered, built and arrived during the period elapsed since the statutes ready with a cargo on board to start upon its ser vice. The old gentleman is timid and excessively afraid of taking responsibility, so he practises a say-nothing and do-nothing policy which renders his name anything but on the list of the blessed.

It appears probable that the Ballestrini concession for a telegraphic line from France to Portugal, Spain, the Antilles and Brazil will be revived. The old one gave very large subsidies from France, Portugal, Brazil and Hayti, but the projector being unable to raise the capital required its term expired this year However, negotiations between him and the French government had been going on, and seem to have come to point, as the Brazilian government has sig-nified its willingness to accept the modifications entered into with the French government, which are:-Renunciation of subsidy; reduction of term from ninety to sixty years; renunciation of the

Brazilian provincial intercommunication between St. Roque and that from Lisbon to Cadiz to be begun in three and that from Lisbon to Cadiz to be begun in three and that from Lisbon to Cadiz to be begun in three and that from Lisbon to Cadiz to be begun in three and that from Lisbon to Cadiz to be begun in three and that from Lisbon to Cadiz to be begun in three and that the control that the con

firm commenced with a capital of \$150,000, and owes an extraordinary sum, the Bank of Brazil having advanced \$8,000,000 on paper and securities.

The trial of Charles Louis Stewart, the notorious "General" Stewart, who splurged here two years ago, should have taken place yesterday, but it was again postponed on his petition, on the ground of liness this time.

The stamp duties came into force upon May 2; foreign ship charters pay two-fifths per cent of the freight money, and assurances and bottomries two per cent of the premium. Passports to persons will pay fees of ten dolfars if issued by a secretariat of State, five dollars if issued by the police; passports to packets and merchant vessels, six dollars; bills of health two dollars.

COLOMBIA.

The Isthmus of Panama and the Darien Ship

Canal.
To the Editor of the Herald:-

Your correspondence from Panama again brings in-teresting news from that section of the world, showing the utterly demoralized state of all political par-ties in the republic of Colombia, and the very slender and rather rotten thread which at present links the several States composing the Union together, and especially that which binds the 1sthmus of Panama to the general government. Whether all these threads are to be suddenly severed and the Union allowed to fall helpiessly to pieces, in the hope of erecting two or three petty little republics on her ashes, is yet problematical; but that the State of Panama must, in self-defence, very soon dissolve the connection that unites her to the head of the family and go to housekeeping on her own account, ap-pears now to be beyond a doubt; for she is sick of being made a political drudge for the different administrations that from time to time wield the national power at Bogota, without gaining for herself, either directly or indirectly, any benefit whatever.

The final death blow given to any sympathy that

existed on the Isthmus for the parent government was when, in 1867, the railroad contract was renewed at Bogota, in which all consideration for the people of the Isthmus was ruthlessly set aside, and out of an annual bonus to be paid by the company to the nation for the 100 years the contract is to last of \$250,000 Panama was cut off with a pittance of \$20,000 annually for a term of twenty years in consideration of that State keeping a sufficient force to protect the transit, thus saving that expense to the nation. Beyond this there is not a word in the contract in favor of the Isthmus; no reduction made to her merchants of the enormous freight tariff or of the heavy rate of passage fare for her niabitants on the rates charged to the residents of other countries—nothing, in fact, as a compensation for a thorough monopoly being made of the only source of wealth the Isthmus possesses—her peculiar geographical position as a transit between the two oceans.

The only apparent bone for the Lethers of the contract of the co to the nation. Beyond this there is not a word in

source of wealth the Isthmus possesses—her pecullar geographical position as a transit between the
two oceans.

The only apparent hope for the Isthmus now is to cus
aloof entirely from the rest of the republic, from which
it is naturally isolated, and form itself into an independent State, or, what might be still more sensible,
put itself under the protecting power of the United
States, and thus give some security to foreigners to
settle on her shores. This step once accomplished
and acknowledged by the United States, the new government of the Isthmus would at once enter into an
arrangement on the most favorable terms for the
opening of a sinp canal from the Atlantic to the
Pacific, and all the quibbling and delay now experienced at Bogota in reference thereto be put an end
to. The moral support of the United States is alf
that is necessary to enable the Isthmus to make
ithat is necessary to enable the Isthmus to make
itheir independent, and we trust that will not be denited it is asked for, so that there may be no further obstacles thrown in the way of uniting the two
opens by a ship canal under the auspices of the
mited States.

On the other hand reports from Central America
assure us that every effort will be made by Nicaragua
to withdraw attention from the Isthmus of Panama
route and direct it to Nicaragua, and there is little
doubt that the French government, which has always
favored the latter in opposition to the former, will
use its utmost endeavors to have the Aylen-Chevalier
contract pushed ahead before the United States can
get the consent of the government at Bogota to
commence operations on the Isthmus. It is not even
beyond the scope of probability that the British and
French representatives at Bogota are keeping back
as much as possible the reconsideration in Congress
of the Cushing treaty, as it is now well established
that the United States is the only foreign Power that
can ever perceably get the right of cutting a canal
through the Isthmus, and if it is ever to be done the
sooner PANAMA, May 20, 1869.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT NEW YORK.

Programme of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute-Ita Prominent Features.
The American Institute will give an exposition of

tions in the city of New York, commencing on the 8th of September next. The officers of the Institute are the following well known gentlemen:-

President-Horace Greeley.
Vice Presidents-Dudley S. Gregory, Charles P. Daly,
Cyrus H. Lourell.
& Recording Secretary-George Peyton.

Vies Presidents—Dudley S. Gregory, Charles P. Daly, Cyrus H. Loutrell.

8 Recording Secretary—George Peyton.

10 Presponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman.

11 Presidents Secretary—George Cleveland, William H. Butler, Thomas McLirath, J. Groshon Herriot, Charles Wager Hull, Nathan C. Ely, William S. Carpenter, George Timpson, J. Wilson Straton, Charles R. Haykes, James Kutght, Thomas E. Gayer, Charles H. B. Haykes, James R. Hayke, Lames R. Hayker, Charles H. L. Smith, Joseph B. Lyman, Water Sheiver, J. V. C. Smith, Thomas E. Gaynor.

For this exhibition the large building known as the Empire Rink, corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, has been secured, which will be open for the reception of goods, on the 1st day of September next. All articles forwarded from other places ber next. All articles forwarded from other piaces must be directed to "The American Institute Exhibition, care of John W. Chambers, Secretary, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, New York," The name and residence of the exhibitor and the list of contents must be given on the package, the freight and other charges on which must be prepaid to the place of exhibitor. Arrangements have been made with all the prophine railway and steamboat and express come exhibited, the freight and other than the prophine of the content of the hall have been paid to New York, provided the same has not changed ownership and is returned before the 15th day of November next. On the evening of the 20th day of October the closing address will be delivered and other interesting ceremonies take place, after which the names of the successful competitors will be aunounced and the President of the Board of Managers will declare the termination of the exhibition.

One prominent and attractive feature of the exhibition will be the special exposition of the wool industry of the United States and the arts auxiliary thereto under the immediate circetion of the National Mesoidation of Wood Manufaction with the National Association, which is composed of distinguished agriculturists, representing the various State and county societies which forter the forduction of wood Manufaction with the National Association of the Other than the American Institute.

There are to be seven principal departments in all, each subdivided into numerous groups, as follows:—

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